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ATTN.: Examiner Jurie Yun

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FACSIMILE NO.: 703/308-7722 872-9306

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FROM: Timothy E. Nauman / Ann M. Skerry

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RE: Our Ref.: GECZ 2 00450 (LD 11332)  
Serial No. 09/731,212

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TOTAL PAGES: 6 (including cover sheet)

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No. 0741 P. 1

Apr. 9. 2004 8:26AM Fay Sharpe

Attorney Docket No.: LD 11332  
GECZ 2 00450

**AMENDMENT TRANSMITTAL LETTER**

Ser. No.: 09/731,212	Filed: December 6, 2000	Examiner: Jurie Yun
Art Unit: 2882	Title: GARAGE LAMP	

To the Commissioner for Patents:

Transmitted herewith is an *Amendment* in the above-identified application. The fee has been calculated as shown below.

CLAIMS AS AMENDED						
	Claims remaining after amendment		Highest Number Previously Paid For	No. of Extra Claims Present	Rate	Additional Rate
Total Claims	18	Minus	20	0	X 18	\$0.00
Indep. Claims	6	Minus	6	0	X 86	\$0.00
TOTAL					=	\$0.00

- ☒ No additional fee is required.  
☐ A check in the amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ is attached.  
☐ Charge \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to Deposit Account No. 06-0308.  
☐ Applicants hereby petition the Commissioner under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a) and request a \_\_\_\_\_ month extension of time to respond to the outstanding Office Action. Enclosed is a check in the amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00 to cover the applicable extension of time fees.  
☒ Applicants request any extensions of time that may be necessary and authorize the required fees be charged to Deposit Account No. 06-0308.  
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Respectfully submitted,

FAY, SHARPE, FAGAN,  
MINNICH & MCKEE, LLP

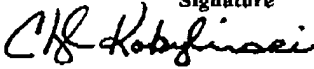
April 8, 2004  
Date

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Printed Name <b>Cheryl M. Kobylinski</b>

**PATENT**

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

IN RE APPLICATION OF : Clifford L. Spiro, et al.  
FOR : **GARAGE LAMP**  
SERIAL NO. : 09/731,212  
FILED : December 6, 2000  
EXAMINER : Julie Yun  
ART UNIT : 2882  
CONFIRMATION NO. : 8624  
LAST OFFICE ACTION : January 20, 2004  
ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. : 11332 (GECZ 2 00450)  
Cleveland, OH 44114-2518

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**AMENDMENT C**

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Dear Sir:

**STATUS OF THE CLAIMS**

Claims 1-12, 14-18, and 20 are pending in the application.  
Remarks begin on page 2 of this paper.

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By Cheryl M. Kobylinski  
Cheryl M. Kobylinski

### **REMARKS**

Reexamination of the above-identified application is respectfully requested.

### **The Office Action**

Claims 1-6, 9, and 10 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Cardwell, Jr. (U.S. Patent No. 3,746,906) in view of Ferenc (U.S. Patent No. 4,866,329).

Claims 11, 12, 14, 15, and 18 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable Cardwell, Jr. (U.S. Patent No. 3,746,906) in view of Ferenc (U.S. Patent No. 4,866,329), and further in view of McBride, Jr., et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,034,473).

Claims 7, 8, 16, 17, and 20 were allowed.

### **The Claims Distinguish over the References of Record**

**Claim 1** recites a high brightness lamp which includes a concave reflector. A lens covers an open end of the reflector. The lamp emits light with a beam angle which is at least 45 degrees.

The references of record do not disclose such a lamp. **Cardwell, Jr.** discloses a conventional lamp with a screw adaptor. Cardwell does not discuss the beam angle or provide any motivation for increasing the beam angle of the lamp. **Ferenc** discloses a lamp designed to be installed into an emergency vehicle. The lamp is fitted in a line of such lamps, below the roof line. The lamp of Ferenc has a lens provided with a central window 48, located next to a lamp 32, and plurality of light spreaders 44, spaced by flat areas 46. A comparatively high percentage of the light passes through the window 48 and the flats 46 between the spreaders. Such an arrangement produces a very uneven light pattern- i.e., a central narrow beam, visible at long distances, with a small proportion of the light spread to allow visibility from a wide angle. The wide angle portion of the light is not intended to provide illumination, as such, but to draw attention to the emergency vehicle. Ferenc's object is to increase the intensity of the output of the central beam. Moreover, due to the parallel arrangement of the spreaders, light hitting Ferenc's spreaders will be spread in a strip which has a length substantially longer than the width of the light strip, leaving large angles where there is little light output. This is not an issue for Ferenc, since the lamp could be oriented so the unilluminated areas are towards the sky and towards the ground.

There is no motivation to include a lens like Ferenc's, which provides such an uneven light distribution, in a conventional electric lamp with a screw thread fitting, such as that of Cardwell. Such an uneven distribution would be unacceptable in homes, offices, and the like where conventional lamps, such as Cardwell's, are commonly used.

Accordingly, it is submitted that claim 1, and claims 2-6 and 9-10 dependent

therefrom, distinguish patentably and unobviously over the references of record.

**Claim 11** recites a high brightness lamp having an end cap connected with a reflector for supporting the lamp from a ceiling socket, the end cap extending from the reflector along the axis of the lamp. A light source is positioned between a focal point of the reflector and the lens. The lamp emits light with a beam angle which is at least 45 degrees.

None of the references of record, alone or in combination, discloses such a lamp. First, there is no motivation for combining **Ferenc** with **Cardwell, Jr.** since it would not be obvious to employ a lens which provides a highly uneven beam pattern, such as **Ferenc's**, in the lamp of **Cardwell**. Second, there is no motivation for combining **McBride** with **Cardwell**. **McBride** discloses a lighting assembly designed to produce a beam of light, such as is used for the theatrical industry. **McBride** teaches that a forward light intensity of a theatrical spotlight with a parabolic reflector can be improved by positioning the light source in front of the lens. There is no motivation for increasing the forward intensity of a conventional lamp, such as that of **Cardwell's**. **McBride** teaches that this would result in a spotlight, with lower side illumination. Third, **McBride** teaches away from the present invention, since **McBride's** light source positioning would be expected to decrease, rather than widen the beam angle.

Accordingly, it is submitted that claim 11 distinguishes patentably and unobviously over the references of record.

**Claim 12** recites a method of producing a high brightness beam of light having a wide beam angle. The method includes positioning a light source of a lamp between a focal point of a reflector and a lens, energizing the light source, and reflecting the light from the reflector. The reflector has a ratio of diameter to length along an axis of symmetry of the lamp which is from about 2.5:1 to about 3.5:1. The light is passed through a lens to increase a beam angle of the light. The lamp emits a beam of light with a beam angle which is at least 45 degrees.

None of the references of record, alone or in combination, discloses such a method. There is no motivation for combining **Ferenc** with **Cardwell, Jr.** since it would not be obvious to employ a lens which provides a highly uneven beam pattern, such as **Ferenc's**, in the lamp of **Cardwell**. Further, there is no motivation for combining **McBride** with **Cardwell**. **McBride** discloses a lighting assembly designed to produce a beam of light, such as is used for the theatrical industry. **McBride** teaches that a forward light intensity of a theatrical spotlight with a parabolic reflector can be improved by positioning the light source in front of the lens. There is no motivation for increasing the forward intensity of a conventional lamp, such as that of **Cardwell's**. **McBride** teaches that this would result in a spotlight, rather than providing general illumination.

Moreover, McBride teaches away from the present invention, since McBride's light source positioning would be expected to decrease, rather than widen the beam angle.

Accordingly, it is submitted that claim 12 and claims 14-15 and 18 dependent therefrom, distinguish over the references of record.

#### **CONCLUSION**

For the reasons set forth above, it is submitted that claims 1-12, 14-18 and 20 distinguish patentably over the references of record. An early allowance of these claims is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

**FAY, SHARPE, FAGAN,  
MINNICH & McKEE, LLP**

April 8, 2004  
Date

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